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Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

10 July 1984

Executive Director

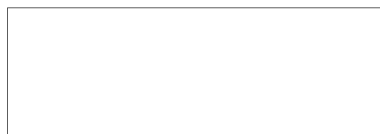
Executive Registry

84-3068

NOTE FOR: Fred Demech
Executive Director, PFIAB

FROM: Executive Assistant/Executive
Director

The Office of the DCI asked that we provide a list of committees and commissions which have investigated covert action, for Mr. Cherne's use. Enclosed herewith is the material we have come up with to date.



Enclosures

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1. Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government - Intelligence Activities - House Document #201 1955. (Hoover)
2. U.S. President's Committee on Information Activities Abroad (Conclusions and Recommendations of the President's Committee on Information Activities Abroad).
January 12, 1961 (Sprague)
3. Covert Operations of the United States Government: Digest of a report by a committee chaired by Franklin A. Lindsay and including members from Harvard University, prepared for President-elect Nixon, 1968. (Lindsay)
4. U.S. Commission on the Organization of the Government for the Conduct of Foreign Policy. June 1975 (Murphy)
5. U.S. Commission on CIA Activities within the United States. Report to the President. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1975. 299 p. (Rockefeller)
6. U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities. Final Report and Hearings. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975-76. (Church)
7. U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Intelligence. Recommendations of the Final Report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence. (House Report No. 94-833). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1976. (Pike)
8. U.S. Congress. House, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.
9. U.S. Congress. Senate. Select Committee on Intelligence.

UNGAR, Sanford J. FBI. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1976. Bibl. 682 p.

This book is an account, by a well known journalist, of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). The author had the cooperation (if not the blessing) of Clarence M. Kelley, Director of the FBI, and some of his senior associates. He interviewed many then present and former officials and agents of the FBI, and visited many of their Field Offices. It is not by any means, however an "official" study. If anything, it is critical of many aspects of the Bureau's activities. Unfortunately for the author, it was published before much of the testimony appeared in 1975-76 before various Congressional committees, which went into great detail on many of the Bureau's operations in the internal security area.

* U.S. COMMISSION ON CIA ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES. Report to the President. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1975. 299 p.

This is the report, findings, and recommendations of President Ford's Commission on CIA Activities within the United States, chaired by Vice President Rockefeller. The Commission was established, following allegations in the press and elsewhere, to determine whether any domestic CIA activities exceeded the Agency's statutory authority. This is a clear and detailed account of CIA's activities in the domestic field, particularly in the light of the times and circumstances in which they occurred. It is important for the professional intelligence officer.

U.S. COMMISSION ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE CONDUCT OF FOREIGN POLICY. (Report of the Commission). Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, June 1975. 278 p.

The Murphy Commission (named for its chairman, Ambassador Robert D. Murphy) submitted its final report to President Ford and both Houses of the Congress on 27 June 1975, almost three years after the original act which commissioned it. The study looks at the entirety of foreign policy, including the national role of intelligence. Chapter 7, titled "The Organization of Intelligence," describes the community that existed in 1975, before Executive Order 11905 of February 1976 was issued. Fourteen specific changes in intelligence were recommended. Some of the changes have since been adopted, some have been overtaken by events, and some have been ignored. Several volumes of appendices to the Report contain articles prepared by scholars and experts from various fields. Appendix U, in Volume 7, includes the seven articles of value to the intelligence professional.

* U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.

This Committee was created in July 1977 by H. Res. 658, a year after its Senate counterpart, to carry out oversight over the intelligence activities of the United States. While much of its early activities involved the Committee's own organization and briefings on the many facets involved in the U.S. Intelligence Community, its first Annual Report (House Report No. 95-1795, dated 14 October 1978) contains interesting material. Included is an extensive glossary of intelligence terms and definitions--a matter of considerable professional interest. The Hearings and Reports of this Committee on a variety of intelligence matters, (including budgetary authorizations), are and will continue to be essential reading for the professional intelligence officer, as well as those outside the profession.

U.S. CONGRESS. HOUSE. SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE. Recommendations of the Final Report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence. (House Report No. 94-833). Washington: Government Printing Office, 1976.

The House Select Committee on Intelligence (established to investigate alleged misdeeds by various elements of the Intelligence Community and generally known as the "Pike Committee"), did not issue a final report, due to disagreements with the Executive Branch over the Committee's desire to include information in the report which the Executive Branch considered classified. The House voted not to issue the report until the disagreements had been clarified; it has not been formally issued. However, a copy of one of the drafts of the report was leaked to a member of the media and was published, without authorization, in a New York weekly newspaper, The Village Voice, 16 and 23 February 1976. (An English edition of this text, with an introduction by Philip Agee, has been published in book form for the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, under title: CIA: The Pike Report, Nottingham, England: Spokesman Books, 1977). The House Select Committee did publish its Recommendations in House Report No. 94-833. In addition, it published six volumes of unclassified Hearings, as follows:

- Part 1. U.S. Intelligence Agencies and Activities: Costs and Fiscal Procedures.
- Part 2. U.S. Intelligence Agencies and Activities: The Performance of the Intelligence Community.
- Part 3. U.S. Intelligence Agencies and Activities: Domestic Intelligence Programs.
- Part 4. U.S. Intelligence Agencies and Activities: Committee Proceedings.
- Part 5. U.S. Intelligence Agencies and Activities: Risks and Control of Foreign Intelligence.
- Part 6. U.S. Intelligence Agencies and Activities: Committee Proceedings--II.

These Hearings, chaired by Congressman Otis Pike, surrounded by controversy from their inception, do not have the depth or balance of the Senate Select Committee Hearings noted below. However, they should receive the study of professional intelligence officers.

- 1 * U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES. Final Report and Hearings. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975-76.

The Final Report (Senate Report No. 94-755) of the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities, chaired by Senator Frank Church, comprises six Books as follows:

- Book I. Foreign and Military Intelligence.
- Book II. Intelligence Activities and the Rights of Americans.
- Book III. Supplementary Detailed Staff Reports on Intelligence Activities and the Rights of Americans.
- # Book IV. Supplementary Detailed Staff Reports on Intelligence and Military Intelligence.
- Book V. The Investigation of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy: Performance of the Intelligence Agencies.
- Book VI. Supplementary Reports on Intelligence Activities.

An Interim Report by the Committee, entitled Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders (Senate Report No. 94-465) was issued in November 1975.## A Committee Staff Report, entitled Covert Action in Chile, 1963-1973, was also issued in 1975. Much of the testimony taken by this Committee remains classified and will not be published. However, seven volumes of unclassified Hearings have been published, entitled as follows:

- Vol. 1. Unauthorized Storage of Toxic Agents.
- Vol. 2. Huston Plan.
- Vol. 3. Internal Revenue Service.
- Vol. 4. Mail Opening.
- Vol. 5. The National Security Agency and Fourth Amendment Rights.
- Vol. 6. Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Vol. 7. Covert Action.

These Reports and Hearings comprise the most thorough investigation of United States intelligence activities, foreign and domestic, ever undertaken by the Congress. The Hearings grew out of charges published in the public media commencing in December 1974, many of which were inaccurate or overdrawn. The bulk of the original charges related to alleged domestic operations of the CIA and were considered by the U.S. Commission on CIA Activities within the United States (q.v.). The Senate Select Committee Report and Hearings cover in particular CIA, the intelligence components of the Defense and State Departments, the

FBI, and the intelligence activities of the White House and the Internal Revenue Service. It is a major piece of work which should be studied by all professional intelligence officers, especially in their own particular areas of assignment or interest.

Book IV contains the "History of the Central Intelligence Agency," expanded and revised from a shorter version in Book I. The full version of the "History" in Book IV, by Anne Karalekas of the Committee Staff, was published commercially in 1977 by the Aegean Park Press, P.O. Box 2837, Laguna Hills, California, 92653. While somewhat biased and uneven in some areas, particularly on the role of clandestine collection and covert action, this "History" is probably the best text publicly available on the history of CIA.

This Report has also been issued commercially, under the same title, New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1976.

* U.S. CONGRESS. SENATE. SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE.

This Committee was created in May 1976 by S. Res. 400 to carry out oversight over the intelligence activities of the United States. While much of the first year's activities involved the Committee's own organization and briefings on the many facets involved in the U.S. Intelligence Community, its first Annual Report (Senate Report No. 95-217) is replete with discussions of such problems as intelligence and the rights of Americans, electronic surveillance legislation, covert action, the problems of secrecy and classification, and charters and guidelines for the components of the Community. The Committee also considered, although it did not publish, line item authorizations for the forthcoming annual budgets for these components. The Hearings and Reports of this Committee are and will continue to be essential reading for the professional intelligence officer, as well as those outside the profession.

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A Critical and Annotated Bibliography
of Open-Source Literature

SIXTH EDITION
April 1979

DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE SCHOOL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20374

NY TIMES

October 22, 1954

HOOVER UNIT PUSHES OWN INQUIRY OF C.I.A.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—The [Hoover] Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Federal Government made it clear today it had no connection with Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle's recent investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency and said it was going ahead with its own "top-to-bottom" inquiry.

John B. Hollister, executive director of the commission, issued a special statement "in reply to questions" submitted after the Doolittle group reported it found the C. I. A. was doing a "credit-able job."

Mr. Hollister said the inquiry to be undertaken by a Hoover Commission task force, headed by Gen. Mark W. Clark, would "involve policy as well as organization and operations."

"Any investigation to have any value must be a top-to-bottom investigation," he said. "General Clark's study will be that kind of study."

The Doolittle group was named by President Eisenhower to look into secret aspects of the C. I. A. and report to him. It submitted its report to the President Tuesday. While finding the agency was doing an over-all good job, it said a number of problems remained to be solved.

The Doolittle inquiry was launched after Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, charged that the C. I. A. was one of the "worst situations" in Government as far as Communist influences were concerned.

Mr. Hollister noted that the commission's inquiry would include intelligence activities of the Army, Navy, State Department and other Government agencies, as well as the C. I. A.

NY TIMES

October 17, 1954

**DOOLITTLE ENDS
STUDY OF C. I. A.****His Inquiry for the President
Centered on the Agency's
'Sensitive' Operations**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UP)—Lieut. Gen. James H. Doolittle has completed a secret check-up on the "sensitive" operations of the Central Intelligence Agency.

President Eisenhower's press secretary, James C. Hagerty, said today the retired general, who was one of the air heroes of World War II, "was asked by the President to look at certain phases of the work of the C. I. A. and he has now completed this study."

Mr. Hagerty would not say what phases were covered although, he later described them as "sensitive" or super-secret aspects of the agency's work. He emphasized, however, that General Doolittle's study as a personal representative of the President in no way duplicated or conflicted with the inquiry to be made by a task force of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, headed by former President Hoover.

Since this investigation, scheduled to get under way next week, will concentrate on the organizational set-up of the C. I. A., it was assumed that General Doolittle centered his attention on the agency's undercover intelligence work overseas. The new in-

**New Command Is Set Up by Army
To Handle U. S. Ground Defense**

Continued From Page 1

that he be relieved of the responsibility for overseeing the six armies.

General Dahlquist was appointed to the Regular Army in 1917 following his graduation from officers training camp at Fort Snelling, Minn., as a second lieutenant in the Infantry Reserve. He commanded the Thirty-sixth Infantry Division during World War II in southern France and Germany.

After a tour of post-war duty at the Pentagon as Army Deputy Director of Personnel and Administration, he returned to Europe in 1949 to take command of the First Infantry Division in Germany. In 1951 he took command of V Corps in Germany. He was commanding general of the Fourth Army at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., from March, 1953, until he was appointed Chief of Army Field Forces.

Personnel Plan Reported

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (UP)—The Defense Department is preparing to ask President Eisenhower to approve a billion-dollar legislative package to improve the status of service men and women and streamline the reserve forces. The Army-Navy-Air Force Journal said today.

The unofficial publication declared that the program for the fiscal year 1955, starting July 1, had at least ten major proposals, including continuation of the

quarry will be headed by Gen. Mark W. Clark.

Specifically, it was suggested

draft act, pay increases for all personnel and \$750,000,000, about double present spending, for sweeping reforms in the Reserves. Among the proposals also, according to The Journal, are the following:

• Compulsory service in the Reserve Force by former servicemen and a shifting of emphasis in various Reserve and National Guard activities.

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson has called the present reserve setup "a scandal."

• Increase in the pay of cadets at West Point and midshipmen at Annapolis from \$81.12 to \$111.15 a month.

• Revised take-home pay for thousands who receive differentials for flying or other hazardous duties.

• Rehabilitation pay for reserve officers forced off active service.

• "Dislocation" allowances for servicemen assigned to permanent changes in station.

• More military housing and reduced rentals on substandard quarters.

• Improvement in medical care for service families. The Journal predicted that the American Medical Association would fight this and drive for use of civilian doctors and hospitals.

• Survivors' benefits that would put all military personnel under Social Security and equalize the benefits of survivors of those

who die on active military duty.

• Amendment of the Code of Military Justice.

In informed circles, General Doolittle may have looked into the recent defection to East Ger-

many of Dr. Otto John, former East German security chief. Dr. John apparently carried many of the Communists.

In this connection, Mr. Hagerty declined to confirm or deny reports that General Doolittle visited West Germany last month and conferred with C. I. A. officers there.

The Clark task force, which is scheduled to hold an organizational meeting here next week, was created after Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Republican of Wisconsin, threatened to conduct an investigation of what he termed Communist influences in the intelligence unit.

Mr. McCarthy later had a luncheon meeting with the C. I. A. director, Allen W. Dulles, and the Senate investigation did not materialize.

Speculation that General Doolittle looked into the strange case of Dr. John was prompted in part by the fact that this defection is regarded here now as one of the most glaring intelligence failures in recent years.

So great was the consternation here when Dr. John went over to the Communists on July 20, that the word was passed for a while that he had been "kidnapped." This line was dropped after he appeared at a Communist-sponsored press conference in East Berlin and proclaimed himself a voluntary turncoat.

Dr. John was in a position to know the detailed operations of Western intelligence agencies. His defection was a serious blow to Allied intelligence activities since it was assumed that he was able to give the Communists names of agents working for the West behind the Iron Curtain.

In May and June, just before his defection, Dr. John spent some time in the United States under sponsorship of unidentified "U. S. Government agencies."

NY TIMES

JULY 19, 1954

**C. I. A. FACING STUDY
OF SECURITY RULES**

WASHINGTON, July 18 (CP)

A Government reorganization "task force" headed by Gen. Mark W. Clark may study the "security" machinery of the Central Intelligence Agency as part of its survey of the agency, an official said today.

But, he explained, the task force was not likely to make public findings on individual cases.

John B. Hollister, executive director of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, said the commission had not received Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's files on alleged Communist infiltration of the C. I. A.

He said the Hoover Commission had had no direct word from the Wisconsin Republican, other than the Senator's statement that he would turn over his files.

Mr. Hollister agreed, however, that the task force, set up by the commission to study C. I. A. organization and operations, undoubtedly would accept Senator McCarthy's files if they were presented. The task force would "give close attention to any material presented by any member of Congress," Mr. Hollister asserted.

He added that it was "logical" to assume that the group would have a look at specific cases in any over-all study of the agency's self-policing machinery.

"If the machinery is loose in any way in recruitment or checking on people, the task force probably would say so," Mr. Hollister said. But, he added, it was unlikely to make any formal findings or report on "individuals."

The nature and procedure of the Clark inquiry into the C. I. A. will not be determined for several weeks. Mr. Hollister said he would discuss the matter with former President Hoover, head of the commission, on Friday in California.

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

who lost his license would campaign against Ribicoff. What actually happened was that the public image of Ribicoff as a fearless, nonpartisan governor took on even more luster.

The frustration of Republicans who must run against such an image is easy to understand. Their criticisms of him and the merits of their own candidate, Fred Zeller, are obscured by what Stephen J. Sweeney, the GOP candidate for lieutenant governor, calls "a wave of publicity that has engulfed us all."

Matched against Ribicoff, Zeller does look colorless, but he is an able and dedicated public servant himself. A successful, self-made businessman (textiles), Zeller got into Republican politics more

than 25 years ago, and in fourteen years as state comptroller he unquestionably has improved the administration of state services and saved the taxpayers money. He has performed thousands of favors for people, and many of them are now working hard in his behalf.

Limited Appeal: Zeller is campaigning hard, charging that while Ribicoff was cutting state expenses he also was expanding the number of publicity agents in his office, accusing Ribicoff of squandering money and of being "a front man for the Bentons and the Bowles and who else—Walter Reuther!" With many Republicans, such remarks go over well, but the appeal to the 200,000 independent voters who decide Connecticut elections seems limited.

To make things even worse for Zeller, he is in real trouble with the liberal wing of his party. In getting the nomination, Zeller, a Taft Republican, collided head-on with the state's Eisenhower Republicans, led by John Alsop, a Hartford insurance executive and brother of pundits Stewart and Joseph Alsop.

The result of all this is that most of Connecticut's professional politicians give Zeller little or no chance to win. Some Republicans say privately that Ribicoff's majority will be 25,000 votes (out of an estimated 1 million); some Democrats claim it will be 75,000 votes—or more.

With that kind of victory, Ribicoff could lead a party sweep of the state; and four or five Democratic Congressional candidates—including Chester Bowles, a former governor and Ambassador to India—might ride in with him. Though all of the state's six House seats are in Republican hands now, only Rep. Albert P. Morano is considered a safe bet for reelection. Two years ago the rich Fairfield County Congressional district gave Morano a margin of more than 2-1. But even Morano (running against Donald Irwin, a youthful—32—lawyer and amateur politician) is worried this time.

Sure Loser? In any event, GOP Sen. William A. Purtell, who came in on the Eisenhower landslide of six years ago, is expected to lose his Senate seat to Thomas J. Dodd, a Hartford lawyer and former congressman.

The Senate race has produced no notable issues. Purtell, a factory manager before entering politics, occupied himself in Washington with getting government contracts for Connecticut industries. Dodd is campaigning not so much against Purtell as he is against the Administration in Washington. His strategists say the biggest thing going for Dodd is dissatisfaction with the Eisenhower Administration over foreign policy, Sherman Adams, the high cost of living, the recession, and integration. "Put that with a ticket led by Ribicoff," one of them said recently, "and the only thing we have to worry about is overconfidence."



Associated Press

IT WAS Indian summer in the Northeastern U.S. last week, the leaves of the maples burning red—but in other parts of the nation, winter already was beginning to move down from the North. In the Midwest, a mass of cold air pushed down from the Arctic, dropping the mercury almost 30 degrees in 24 hours. Below-freezing temperatures were common in towns across the Northern Plains; at International Falls in northern Minnesota, the first snowfall of the season arrived (an inch in three hours), bringing out the local kids for the first snowball fight of the coming winter (see picture above).

Crusade's End...

Sitting down to draft a heartfelt thank-you note, former President Herbert Hoover wrote: "Your crusade has been the greatest education of the American people in civil government since the Constitution was under debate."

These impressive words were addressed to the Citizens Committee for the Hoover Report, a group of 50,000 civic-minded men and women over the country, which for more than three years sought to win public support for efficiency in the Federal government, and which is going out of business on Oct. 20.

Certainly Mr. Hoover could be lavish in his praise, for no one knew better than he that the Citizens Committee struggled against great odds. Not only was the public often apathetic to the recommendations of the second Hoover commission, but many government bureaucrats were never really sympathetic—they favored efficiency and economy only so long as they applied to the other fellow.

Nor was the White House always cooperative. President Eisenhower, for example, enthusiastically welcomed the committee's support of his Pentagon reorganization plan, passed by Congress this year. But the White House paid little heed to its criticism of waste in the foreign-aid program.

Notable Successes: Even so, the Citizens Committee, by mobilizing public opinion and bombarding Washington with thousands of letters, was extraordinarily successful. In all, some 60 per cent of the Hoover commission's 314 recommendations were adopted by Congress or implemented by the President, at an estimated saving to the taxpayers of between \$3 billion and \$4 billion. One of the committee's most notable successes was the new law putting budget expenditures on an annual basis, thus saving many millions in holdover appropriations (for the box score on other major proposals, see opposite page).

In closing up shop, the Citizens Committee was conscious that much work remained, but it also knew that its usefulness was about over. The main reason: Growing opposition in Congress to any further tinkering.

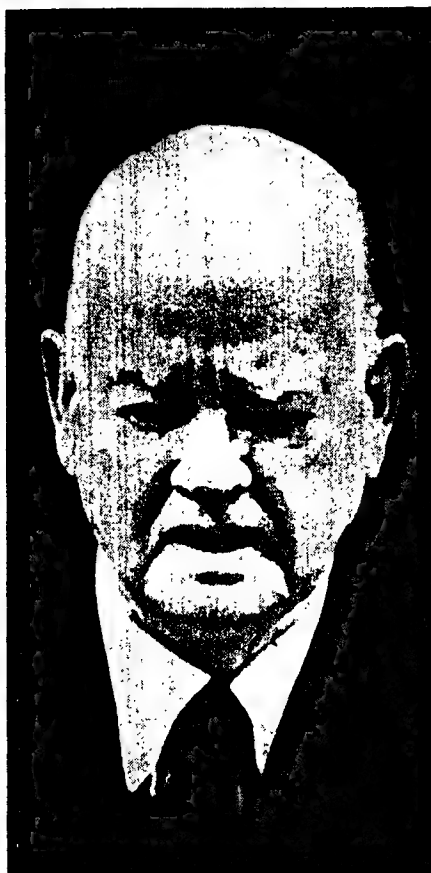
Writing his own valedictory to committee chairman Clarence Francis, President Eisenhower said: "The time will come when there will be a need for a new, comprehensive review..."

Yet there were those on the Citizens Committee who felt that their group would never be reactivated—that the second Hoover commission was the last. Mr. Hoover, they said, was not likely to head up another study (he is now 84), and without his prestige one could hardly get off the ground.

... the Hoover Commission and What It Got Done

TOP PROPOSALS ACCEPTED

- ✓ Set up a government-wide program to reduce paper work (which used to total 25 billion letters and memos a year) and cut storage costs.
- ✓ Liquidate the assets of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. (the gradual dismantlement of this depression-born agency was begun by the first Hoover commission).
- ✓ Streamline the Pentagon's research and development programs, notably to give the director of research the power to initiate new projects and expedite promising ones.
- ✓ Pay higher salaries (up to \$17,500 a year) for career technicians and other government employees who have professional and scientific skills.
- ✓ Create a Federal Career Executive Board to offer greater career incentives to competent management personnel.
- ✓ Eliminate duplicate hospital care by the military services (one branch now handles it for all within given regions of the country).
- ✓ Make greater use of private businesses for the government's "house-keeping" chores, such as repair work and window washing.
- ✓ Curtail many Federal activities that compete with private business. Example: Of the 2,500 separate "businesses" engaged in by the Defense Department, ranging from shoe repair to coffee roasting, it has so far dropped about 600.
- ✓ Make greater use of commercial sea transport for routine shipments of the Defense Department. So far, this has enabled Defense to retire 25 large cargo vessels.
- ✓ Make greater use of commercial airlines for the routine travel requirements of the Defense Department. Last year, this permitted a 10 per cent reduction in Administrative aircraft.
- ✓ Overhaul military procurement procedures to permit the services to buy jointly such common items as fuel and clothing (the commission regrets, however, that this is not mandatory on the services).
- ✓ Codify in one volume the Federal regulations on veterans' benefits (formerly scattered in many directives).
- ✓ Put into operation a new method of disposing of surplus property which frees the General Services Administration from getting an OK from the Department of Justice on every transaction.
- ✓ Employ better cost accounting and inventory control of government warehousing.



Hoover: 'Monumental missions'

TOP PROPOSALS PENDING

- ✗ Cut out the Postal Savings system. The commission conceded the economy in this would not be great, but thought the government ought to get out of competition with private banks as a matter of principle.
- ✗ Get the Tennessee Valley Authority out of sidelines that compete with private enterprise, like the production of fertilizers and chemicals.
- ✗ Eliminate duplicate military and civilian jobs in the Defense Department (the commission found 16,000 instances of duplication, but admitted that even if this recommendation were adopted, enforcement probably would be difficult).
- ✗ Revamp water resources policy and limit the role of the Federal government in the power business; end public construction of steam plants, and permit private utilities to purchase a fair share of Federal hydroelectric power.
- ✗ Establish a joint Congressional committee (similar to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy) to keep a watch on U.S. cloak-and-dagger agencies like the Central Intelligence Agency. Sharply critical of the CIA for lack of "boldness" and the way it handled its hidden appropriations, the commission considered this an important recommendation.
- ✗ Establish a Federal advisory council on health, primarily to stop duplication of hospital construction.
- ✗ Overhaul the veterans' hospital regulations on admittance, to eliminate such glaring cases as the ex-serviceman who sought free care even though he was earning \$50,000 a year.
- ✗ Make all government lending agencies self-supporting.
- ✗ Create a legal career service within the executive branch to encourage more able lawyers to enter government service. Though this was not specifically adopted, the commission felt the higher salaries earmarked for professional people (see column 1) would help.
- ✗ Create a Federal administrative court to reorganize the government's manifold (and often overlapping) legal functions. As part of this, the commission wanted better legal protection for persons called before investigating bodies.
- ✗ Set up central management of all government real estate (some 838 million acres and 2.4 billion square feet of floor space), and sell all unneeded property.
- ✗ Revamp the more than 30 agencies dealing with overseas economic operations to eliminate personnel duplications and other waste. Estimated saving: \$360 million.

Democratic majority in November. Only a sharp business upturn, including easier credit for home construction and the recovery of the sick coal and textile industries, could keep the state in the Republican column.

MISSOURI (13 electoral votes)

Herbert Trask, St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Before the illness, there was no certainty Mr. Eisenhower could squeeze by in Missouri again (as he did in 1952 by 29,599 votes). Any factor that whittles down his political strength could switch the state in November.

FLORIDA (10 electoral votes)

Malcolm Johnson, Tallahassee Democrat: In Florida, Ike's illness will definitely tighten the 1956 race. The feeling among Florida politicians is that the illness has made his health so sensitive an issue that the November election could be decided by something as small as a cold germ.

THE SOUTH:

Toward a Third Party?

The last two Presidential elections convinced most Southern politicians that the South cannot boost its political influence by bolting the Democratic Party. President Truman won in 1948 despite the Dixiecrat revolt. President Eisenhower did not need the four Southern states he carried in 1952.

Partly for this reason these politicians have repeatedly proclaimed that they will stay with the Democratic Party this year. Their advice to each other has been: "Don't rock the boat."

In spite of this, last week the boat was tossing high. The reason: A letter from Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina to twenty Southern senators. 91 Southern representatives, ten Southern governors, and top party leaders suggesting a program of Southern solidarity at the national convention.

With his letter, Timmerman enclosed copies of a resolution passed by the South Carolina state Democratic convention. This resolution offered two proposals: (1) That Southern delegates to the national convention meet before it opens; (2) that Southern state conventions recess rather than adjourn so they can reconvene after the national convention if they are not satisfied with what the convention does.

Timmerman's letter got a frigid reception in Washington, for it seemed to many senators that he was laying the groundwork for another Dixiecrat

(Continued on Page 28)

Hoover Report—The Box Score

One year ago, the second Hoover commission to study U.S. Government operations recommended 314 administrative and legislative changes which, if adopted, would save taxpayers an estimated \$5 billion annually. By January, 60 had been put into effect in whole or part (Newsweek, Jan. 23). They cut government costs about \$200 million a year.

Since then, the Citizens Committee for the Hoover report, headed by Clarence Francis (right), has been campaigning vigorously for further progress, but little has been made. A check last week revealed that, in all, only 80 of the proposals have been acted upon. The additional saving: \$300 million.

Below is the midyear box score.



International

○ Revamp government lending agencies to make them self-supporting. At present, the Treasury lends money to certain Federal agencies—notably the Rural Electrification Administration—at a rate of interest lower than it pays to borrow the money from taxpayers. The commission would have agencies which operate with U.S. funds surrender to the Treasury all government securities they hold (on which the agencies earn dividends) and take in return paper earning no return. Estimated saving: \$200 million. No action.

○ Enact legislation to make possible reduction in personnel turnover. (For example, by paying top administrators as much as \$17,500 to keep them in government service.) Savings certainly in the millions. Bill passed by House last year is bottled up in Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

✓ Streamline purchasing and stockpiling of food and clothing for armed services. Estimated saving: \$400 million. The Defense Department has directed the Army to handle this job for all services. Steps already taken may ultimately lead to a saving of \$200 million.

○ Sell unneeded government real estate, centralize management of the rest. Estimated saving: \$185 million. Very little action. But the Defense Department has discontinued about 180 business-type operations which private firms could conduct as well, and perhaps more economically.

✓ Make technical changes to boost efficiency of budget and accounting operations. Estimated saving: "Hundreds of millions." The Budget Bureau has set up a staff of experts to assist

other agencies in modernizing their methods. Progress is being made but there is still a long way to go.

✓ Cut waste in transportation, ship by cheapest method available. Estimated saving: \$151.1 million. Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson has ordered the Army to manage traffic for all services, and to move materials by rail, truck, or ship when cheaper than by air.

○ Revamp medical care for veterans and their dependents. Discontinue free hospitalization for merchant seamen. Reduce disability payments in cases where the disability does not affect a veteran's earning capacity. Estimated saving: \$290 million. No action.

○ Make Federal power systems self-supporting when possible, permit private utilities to buy a fair share of Federal hydroelectric power. Estimated saving: Indefinite, but experts say \$331 million has been lost over a period of years. No action.

○ Abolish the archaic budgeting and accounting system under which government agencies list as expenditures money which they have merely reserved to spend later. This system virtually eliminates Congressional control of unexpended funds, currently \$74 billion. Establish in its place the system of annual accrued expenditures used in private business. Estimated saving: \$3 billion. Sen. John F. Kennedy, Massachusetts Democrat, has introduced the necessary bill. Kennedy's 31 co-sponsors range in political complexion from Democrat Hubert Horatio Humphrey of Minnesota to Republican Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin. But the Senate and House have yet to take final action.

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1. Diplomatic, American. 2. United
States--Diplomatic and consular service.
3. United States--Foreign relations.
4. United States. Treaties. I. Title

- Winston, Henry Merritt, 1889-
Executive Agents in American foreign
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1967 [c1929]
xii, 474 p. 22 cm. (The Albert Shaw
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Reprint of the 1929 edition.

COVERT ACTION

LCIisc

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1. United States--Intelligence
service. 2. Congressional oversight.
3. Covert action. I. Title

- United States. Congress. House. Permanent
Select Committee on Intelligence.
Congressional oversight of covert
activities : hearings before the
Permanent Select Committee on
Intelligence, House of Representatives,
Ninety-eighth Congress, first session,
September 20, 21, 22, 1983. -- Washington
: U.S. G.P.O., 1984.
iii, 185 p. : 24 cm.

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Consortium for the
Study of Intelligence

Intelligence Requirements for the 1980's:

Elements of
Intelligence

Revised Edition

Edited by:
Roy Godson

Published by
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CONSORTIUM FOR THE STUDY OF INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence Requirements for the 1980's:

Covert Action

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Roy Godson

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0840055 DATABASE: NNI File 111

Top Reagan aide supports the use of covert action: an 'intermediate option'; national security chief calls C.I.A.'s secret activities. (Robert C. McFarlane)

Gwertzman, Bernard

New York Times v133 p1(N) pA1(L) May 14 1984

CODEN: NYTIA

col 6 020 col in.

EDITION: Mon

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0833913 DATABASE: NNI File 111

CIA covert action at what price? (column)

Turner, Stansfield

Christian Science Monitor v76 p14 May 31 1984

CODEN: CSMDBF

col 2 012 col in.

EDITION: Thu

1/3/3

0827688 DATABASE: NNI File 111

Covert bunelins. (George Kennan's opinion on covert action) (column)

Buckley, William F. Jr.

Washington Post v107 pA27 April 18 1984

col 4 008 col in.

EDITION: Wed

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0739671 DATABASE: NNI File 111

Ethics and covert action. (C.I.A. activity in Central America) (letter)

Lane, Chuck; Tolchinsky, Gary; Johnson, Samuel B.; Taber, Charles

Washington Post v106 pA26 Oct 19 1983

col 3 025 col in.

EDITION: Wed

1/3/5

0737408 DATABASE: NNI File 111

The President's error on covert action. (Nicaragua policy contrary to international treaty law) (letter)

Herz, John H.

New York Times v133 p26(N) pA26(L) Oct 26 1983

CODEN: NYTIA

col 4 005 col in.

illustration

EDITION: Wed

1/3/6

0727987 DATABASE: NNI File 111

New plan on covert action in Nicaragua to be considered today by Senate panel.

Seib, Gerald F.

Wall Street Journal p5(W) p5(E) Sept 20 1983

CODEN: WSJDAP

col 2 009 col in.

EDITION: Tue

Former C.I.A. director warns Congress on covert action. (Stansfield Turner to House Intelligence Ctee vs. required advance congressional approval)

New York Times v133 p3(N) Sept 22 1983
 CODEN: NYTIA
 col 1 003 col in.
 EDITION: Thu

1/3/8

668934 DATABASE: NNI File 111
 'Findings' backs covert action; CIA action in Nicaragua.
 Hiatt, Fred
 Washington Post v106 pA1 July 27 1983
 col 2 041 col in.
 EDITION: Wed

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664725 DATABASE: NNI File 111
 For covert action... U.S. help vital to Nicaraguan contras. (column)
 Ritter, Don
 New York Times v132 p25(N) A21(L) July 19 1983
 CODEN: NYTIA
 col 1 017 col in.
 EDITION: Tue

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642824 DATABASE: NNI File 111
 Covert action is up to the president - not Congress. (column)
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 col 1 020 col in.
 EDITION: Wed

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637067 DATABASE: NNI File 111
 The CIA and Nicaragua: covert action is not in our national interest.
 Hamilton, Lee H.
 Washington Post v106 pB8 May 1 1983
 col 1 032 col in.
 EDITION: Sun

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636913 DATABASE: NNI File 111
 Move to end covert action against Nicaragua advances: House approval is predicted.
 Tyler, Patrick E.
 Washington Post v106 pA1 April 29 1983
 col 5 027 col in.
 EDITION: Fri

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627920 DATABASE: NNI File 111
 No to covert action. (editorial)
 Christian Science Monitor v75 p24 May 5 1983
 CODEN: CSMQBF
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 EDITION: Thu

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614442 DATABASE: NNI File 111
 When covert action is successful. (Proxies must have broad domestic & foreign support) (column)
 Newsom, David D.
 Christian Science Monitor v75 p23 April 28 1983
 CODEN: CSMQBF
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 EDITION: Thu

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557054 DATABASE: NNI File 111
 CIA covert action punishes Nicaragua for Salvador aid.
 Toth, Robert C.
 Los Angeles Times v102 Section I p1 Dec 20 1982

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EDITION: Mon

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509827 DATABASE: NNI File 111
C.I.A. covert action: root of the 'cancer.' (1947 legalization of
subversion of governments it didn't like) (letter)
Kennedy, William V.
New York Times v131 p28(N) pA18(L) Aug 5 1982
CODEN: NYTIA
col 4 007 col in.
EDITION: Thu

1/3/17

504010 DATABASE: NNI File 111
Hillenkoetter's lawful resort to covert action. (letter)
Houston, Lawrence R.
New York Times v131 p18(N) pA14(L) July 26 1982
CODEN: NYTIA
col 4 006 col in.
EDITION: Mon

1/3/18

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Information Bulletin)
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CODEN: NYTIA
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EDITION: Sat

1/3/19

448474 DATABASE: NNI File 111
Covert action in Nicaragua? (editorial)
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CODEN: CSMOBF
col 1 012 col in.
EDITION: Thu

1/3/20

0310550 DATABASE: NNI File 111
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officers.
Mohr, Charles
New York Times v130 p7 Feb 7 1981
CODEN: NYTIA
col 1 025 col in.
EDITION: Sat

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0310123 DATABASE: NNI File 111
Disclosing intelligence agents' names.
Mohr, Charles
New York Times v130 Section A pA10(LC) Feb 6 1981
CODEN: NYTIA
col 4 030 col in.
EDITION: Fri

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0236994 DATABASE: NNI File 111
Gadfly stings C.I.A. by "naming names" of its agents.
Taubman, Philip
New York Times v129 Section A pA12 July 10 1980
CODEN: NYTIA
col 1 030 col in.
illustration; photograph
EDITION: Thu

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0234250 DATABASE: NNI File 111
CIA complains to CBS on covert-action reports.
Piot, Debra K.
Christian Science Monitor v72 p2 July 2 1980
CODEN: CSMOBF
col 3 004 col in.
EDITION: Wed

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0194949 DATABASE: NNI File 111

Defense Department Joins C.I.A. in opposing covert action curb.

New York Times v129 Section B PB10 March 20 1980

CODEN: NYTIR

col 4 002 col in.

EDITION: Thu

1/3/25

0154002 DATABASE: NNI File 111

Should the U.S. revive its covert-action capability?

Ignatius, David

Wall Street Journal v101 p20(W) p24(E) Nov 30 1979

CODEN: WSJQAF

col 3 026 col in.

EDITION: Fri

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0119510 Y 4.In 8/18-So 8/4

Soviet covert action (the forgery offensive) : hearings before the Subcommittee on Oversight of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, House of Representatives, Ninety-sixth Congress, second session, February 6, 19, 1980

Corporate Source: United States. Congress. House. Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. Subcommittee on Oversight.

Washington : U.S. G.P.O., 1980. iii, 245 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

Publication Date(s): 1980

LCCN: 88 81001074

Place of Publication: District of Columbia GPO Item No.: 1009

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0001249 Y 4.In 8/17-In 8/v.2-7

Intelligence activities--Senate Resolution 21 : hearings before the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities of the United States Senate, Ninety-fourth Congress, first session ..

Corporate Source: United States. Congress. Senate. Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with respect to Intelligence Activities.

Washington : U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1976- v. : ill. ; 24 cm.

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Place of Publication: District of Columbia

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1782933 LCCN: 79091051 //r822
 Intelligence requirements for the 1980's / edited by Roy Godson
 Godson, Roy. 1942-
 Corporate Source: National Strategy Information Center.; Consortium for
 the Study of Intelligence.
 Washington, D.C. : National Strategy Information Center, c1979-(c1982 >
 v. <1-5 > ; 23 cm.
 Publication Date(s): 1979-9999
 LC Call No.: UB251.U5156 Dewey Call No.: 327.1/2/0973

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1398924 LCCN: 80603647
 Soviet covert action (the forgery offensive) : hearings before the
 Subcommittee on Oversight of the Permanent Select Committee on
 Intelligence, House of Representatives, Ninety-sixth Congress, second
 session, February 6, 19, 1980
 Corporate Source: United States. Congress. House. Permanent Select
 Committee on Intelligence. Subcommittee on Oversight.
 Washington : U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1980. iii, 245 p. : ill. ; 24
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 Publication Date(s): 1980
 LC Call No.: KF27.5.I55 1980b Dewey Call No.: 327.1/2/0947

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0738512 LCCN: 76602625
 Covert action in Chile, 1963-1973 : staff report of the Select Committee
 to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities,
 United States Senate
 Corporate Source: United States. Congress. Senate. Select Committee to
 Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities.
 Washington : U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1975. v, 62 p. ; 24 cm.
 Publication Date(s): 1975
 LC Call No.: E183.8.C4U54 1975 Dewey Call No.: 327.73/083

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0714493 LCCN: 76150469
 American covert action / James Dear
 Dear, James.
 [Austin, Tex.] : Student Independent Project, Lyndon B. Johnson School of
 Public Affairs, 1976. v, 54 leaves : 28 cm.
 Publication Date(s): 1976
 LC Call No.: JK468.I6D4 Dewey Call No.: 327/.12/0973

1/3/5

0696469 LCCN: 76050629
 The CIA's secret operations : espionage, counterespionage, and covert
 action / Harry Rositzke
 Rositzke, Harry August.
 New York : Reader's Digest Press : distributed by Crowell, 1977. xxx,
 286 p. ; 24 cm.
 Publication Date(s): 1977
 LC Call No.: JK468.I6R67 Dewey Call No.: 327/.12/06173

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723879 ORDER NO: AAD13-20977

CONFLICT AND CRISIS: AN ANALYSIS OF THE UTILITY OF COVERT ACTION
UNDERTAKEN BY THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY. 257 PAGES.

WILLIAMS, MARC BRADLEY (M.A. 1983 UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE).

PAGE 71 IN VOLUME 22/01 OF MASTERS ABSTRACTS.

POLITICAL SCIENCE, INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS

DESCRIPTOR CODES: 0616

INSTITUTION CODE: 0110

1/5/2

697255 ORDER NO: AAD80-13417

AMERICAN - CUBAN RELATIONS: 1957-1963 298 PAGES.

TIERNEY, KEVIN BEIRNE (PH.D. 1979 SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY).

PAGE 2263 IN VOLUME 41/05-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

HISTORY, UNITED STATES

American Cuban Relations 1957-1963 chronicles events from the rise of Fidel Castro to the assassination of John F. Kennedy. The work is divided into six chapters: The Insurgency, The Cuban Revolution, Cuba and the 1960 Presidential Campaign, The Bay of Pigs, The Counter Revolution and Assassination and the Politics of Covert Action.

Fidel Castro achieved power with direct assistance from the United States. Castro solicited and received cooperation from the American communications media which collectively believed and publicized his democratic pronouncements. This exposed the insurgency to exile elements living in the United States and opposed to Fulgencio Batista, Cuba's dictator. From Miami, money and weapons were smuggled into the Sierra Maestra mountains. This assistance strengthened the rebels while the U.S. State Department cut off weapons shipments to Cuban government. Batista's regime crumbled on New Year's Eve, 1958.

Fidel Castro quickly liquidated Batista loyalists and introduced economic programs which radically revolutionized the Cuban social structure. Trial by jury was abolished, freedom of speech curtailed, newspaper and television stations were closed down or taken over, religion was suppressed, the school system was reorganized to teach marxism and American assets were expropriated, property nationalized and business destroyed.

The Eisenhower administration authorized the Central Intelligence Agency to implement a program for the recruitment and training of Cubans to return to Cuba and destroy Castro. Before Eisenhower had the opportunity to carry this out, a new President was elected and the responsibility was turned over to John Kennedy. Throughout his campaign against Richard Nixon, Kennedy had blamed the loss of Cuba on the Republican administration's inability to deal swiftly and effectively with Castro. Kennedy had pledged to the American people that, if elected, he would aid Cubans attempting to overthrow Castro, and would repulse by force if necessary, any attempt by a foreign power to gain a foothold in the Western hemisphere. However, within ninety days of Kennedy's inausural, under direct order from the President, an American task force equipped with a contingent of battle ready marines sat helplessly off the Cuban shore as 1500 American trained Cuban exiles were captured by Castro's forces. It proved a stunning political victory for Castro and a humiliating military defeat for the United States.

The Kennedy administration then undertook a covert war against Cuba, employing terrorism, assassination and sabotage in an effort to destroy the Cuban revolution. Castro asked the Russians for protection. They responded by installing offensive nuclear missiles on Cuban soil. When construction was discovered, the American military counseled immediate invasion. The President refused, blockaded Cuba and undertook negotiations. The Soviets offered to remove their missiles if the United States agreed not to invade Cuba, to cease covert activity against Cuba and to recognize the reality of Communist Cuba. Kennedy acquiesced, much to the disgust of Cuba's exiles, who felt betrayed. The American public, with incomplete and misleading information, ironically considered the episode Kennedy's finest hour.

In June Approved For Release 2008/12/08 : CIA-RDP86M00886R000200160020-4 ~~outs to~~
sabotage the Cuban economy and to assassinate Fidel Castro. One such plot
was underway on November 22, 1963, when John F. Kennedy was shot and died
in Dallas, Texas. The murder raised grave national security problems, for
Kennedy's killer proved to be 24 year old Lee Harvey Oswald, a defector who
had immersed himself in the American-Cuban war. The United States Senate
called for an immediate investigation. To forestall an open inquiry of the
Kennedy administrations covert Cuban dealings, a Presidential Commission
was appointed. The committee staff, with limited access to material outside
the scope of the specific homicide, determined that Oswald murdered the
President but was unable to delve further into this disastrous era of
American History.

DESCRIPTOR CODES: 0337

INSTITUTION CODE: 0659

PAIS INTERNATIONAL

330509 841700152

On Nicaragua "covert" action, fresh doubts:
motives, effectiveness questioned.

Felton, John.

Comp Q W Rept , 42:768-9 Apr 7 '84, il

Languages: Ensl

DOC TYPE: P

Descriptors: ~~United States~~— Foreign relations— Nicaragua; ~~Nicaragua~~—
Foreign relations— United States; d..d..d..

1/5/2

295400 821502259

Intelligence requirements for the 1980's: no. 4,

Covert action.

Godson, Roy, ed.

Consortium for the Study of Intelligence.

Transaction bks (LC 81-81273) (ISBN 0-87855-830-6) pa-\$7.50

'81, ix+243p

Languages: Ensl

DOC TYPE: M

Published by the National Strategy Information Center, Inc.

Descriptors: ~~United States~~— Intelligence service

1/5/3

261987 801600924

Can covert action be just?

Lefever, Ernest.

Policy R , P 115-22 Spring '80.

Languages: Ensl

DOC TYPE: P

Descriptors: ~~United States~~— Intelligence service

1/5/4

254465 800601901

The impact spreads:

SUPPORT for the use of military power, a big increase in defense
spending, new backing for CIA covert action and still more to come—the
effects of the Iranian crisis add up to a change of course for U.S.

U S News , 87:21-4 D 10 '79, il

Languages: Ensl

DOC TYPE: P

Descriptors: ~~United States~~— Foreign relations— Iran; ~~Iran~~— Foreign
relations— United States; ~~United States~~— Military policy

1/5/5

245849 791800280

CIA (Central intelligence agency) covert action in Zaire and Angola:
patterns and consequences.

Weissman, Stephen R.

Pol Science Q , 95:263-86 Summer '79, table

Languages: Ensl

DOC TYPE: P

Descriptors: ~~United States~~— Central intelligence agency; ~~United
States~~— Foreign relations— Zaire; ~~Zaire~~— Foreign relations— United
States; ~~United States~~— Foreign relations— Angola

1/5/6

208257 761132720

The CIA (Central intelligence agency), Frei and the Junta

(light thrown on the inner struggles among the forces which originally
supported the Chilean military dictatorship by two documents, "Covert
action in Chile 1963-1973," a staff report of the U.S. Senate, and "On the
situation in Chile," by Chilean ex-president Eduardo Frei).

Petras, James F.

New Politics , 11:25-35 Fall '76,

Languages: Ensl

DOC TYPE: P

Descriptors: ~~Chile~~— Government and politics; ~~United States~~— Central
intelligence agency; ~~Frei Montalva~~, Eduardo

The CIA file.

Borosage, Robert L. and John Marks, ed.

Grossman (LC 75-33961) (ISBN 0-670-22247-X) \$8.95

Macmillan (Toronto).

176, xv+236p

Languages: Engl

DOC TYPE: M

Proceedings and Papers Presented at a conference entitled, "The CIA and covert action," sponsored by the Center for national security studies, and held in Washington, D.C., Sept., 1974.

Descriptors: *United States-- Central intelligence agency

MAGAZINE INDEX

: MI File 47

The showdown over CIA's "dirty tricks." (covert action in Nicaragua)

Shapiro, Joseph P.

US News and World Report v95 p19(2) Aug 1 1983

CODEN: XNWRA

illustration; photograph; cartoon

1/3/2

1606958 DATABASE: MI File 47

Contra Reagan. (Congressional assent to covert action in Nicaragua) (editorial)

Nation v236 p625(1) May 21 1983

CODEN: NATNB

1/3/3

1601581 DATABASE: MI File 47

The clampdown on covert action. (Nicaragua)

Mitchell, Jared

Macleans v96 p23(1) May 16 1983

CODEN: MCNMB

1/3/4

1595043 DATABASE: MI File 47

Uneasy over a secret war: when should an open society resort to covert action?

Time v121 p10(3) May 16 1983

CODEN: TYMEA

illustration

1/3/5

1526291 DATABASE: MI File 47

Is covert action necessary? (Nicaragua)

Newsweek v100 p53(2) Nov 8 1982

CODEN: NSWKA

illustration; photograph

1/3/6

1474160 DATABASE: MI File 47

Walter's warnings. (warnings on Intelligence Identities Protection Act)

Jones, Arthur

Progressive v46 p14(2) June 1982

CODEN: PRGVB6

1/3/7

1291396 DATABASE: MI File 47

The trenchcoats retrench. (CIA reaction to revelation of agents' names)

Stein, Jeff

Mother Jones v6 p55(4) Feb-March 1981

CODEN: MOJDDG

1/3/8

1290589 DATABASE: MI File 47

Are spies 'born secret'?

Hare, S. Duncan

Progressive v45 p11(1) Feb 1981

CODEN: PRGVB6

illustration; cartoon

1/3/9

1111738 DATABASE: MI File 47

Italy leaves Aree in cold; ex-spy in suit over script. (denied entry)

Variety v296 p1(2) Oct 3 1979

CODEN: VARIE

1/3/10

1037307 DATABASE: MI File 47

Friendly penetrations. (U.S. vs. Italy's security services)

Campbell, Duncan

New Statesman v97 p280(1) March 2 1979

CODEN: NWSMA: Approved For Release 2008/12/08 : CIA-RDP86M00886R000200160020-4

1/3/11

0804372 DATABASE: MI File 47

Covert action: swameland of American foreign policy.

Church, Frank.

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists v32 p7 Feb 1976

1/3/12

0771209 DATABASE: MI File 47

CIA covert action and international law.

Falk, Richard A.

Society v12 p39 Mar 1975

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1/5/1

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CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE

4/5/1
034141 81-H431-1 2
Soviet Covert Action (The Forgery Offensive).
Feb. 6, 19, 1980 96-2 iii+245 p. 11 +
FICHE: 5 ITEM NO: 1009
Y4.In8/18:So8/4
MC: 81-1074. 80-603647
DOC TYPE: HEARING
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 8101
Hearings before the Subcom on Oversight to examine Soviet Union use of
covert action and propaganda focusing on intelligence agency dissemination
of forged U.S. Government documents.
Classified material has been deleted.
Supplementary material (p. 176-245) includes forgeries of 1963 issues of
Newsweek magazine (p. 190-245).
DESCRIPTORS: Subcom on Oversight; Intelligence; Select. House; Soviet
Union; Intelligence services; Newsweek; Periodicals; Forgery;
propaganda; Government documents;

4/5/2
0334140 81-H431-1.1
Feb. 6, 1980. p. 2-32, 59-175.
WITNESSES: McMahon, John Dep Dir, Dep. CIA; Portman, Martin C.
Specialist, Soviet Covert Action; Benjamin, James R. Specialist, Soviet
Forgeries.
Role of propaganda and covert political action in Soviet foreign policy,
centering on publication of forgeries to embarrass U.S. in other countries;
examples and intended effect of specific forgeries; review of Soviet
propaganda techniques. (p. 2-32)
Background and analysis of Soviet forgeries of U.S. Government documents;
examples of Soviet use of propaganda and covert action techniques (forgery
texts, with description of content and purpose of forgery, p. 86-171). (p.
59-175)
DESCRIPTORS: Central Intelligence Agency;

4/5/3
0334139 81-H431-1.2
Feb. 19, 1980. p. 34-58.
WITNESSES: Bittman, Ladislav former dep chief, disinformation dept,
Czechoslovak Intelligence Service.
Characterization and examples of Soviet bloc distribution of forgeries
and political and military disinformation; description of specific
Czechoslovak intelligence operations and goals.
DESCRIPTORS: Czechoslovakia;

4/5/4
222543 77-S423-2
Annual Report to the Senate of the Select Committee on Intelligence.
May 18, 1977 95-1 v+43 p. +
FICHE: 3 ITEM NO: 1008-A S. Ret. 95-217
MC: 77-16937.
DOC TYPE: REPORT
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7705
First annual report of the Select Committee on Intelligence describing
committee responsibility (p. 1-4), and summarizing 1976 oversight
activities concerning domestic and foreign intelligence, the production and
quality of intelligence, covert action, secrecy, and information disclosure
and classification (p. 5-22).
Also reviews committee budget authorization activities and plans to
revise or establish charters and guidelines for intelligence agencies (p.
22-27).
Approved For Release 2008/12/08 : CIA-RDP86M00886R000200160020-4

DESCRIPTORS: Congressional committee activity reports; Intelligence
services;

4/5/5

194031 76-S963-3

Supplementary Detailed Staff Reports on Intelligence Activities and the
Rights of Americans, Book 3.

Apr. 23, 1976 94-2 v+989 p \$7.65

FICHE: 12 ITEM NO: 1008-A S/N: 052-071-00472-6 S. Rpt. 94-755,

pt. 3

MC: 77-1267. 76-601758

DOC TYPE: REPORT

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7605

Continuation of final report of the Select Committee to Study
Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities on Federal
intelligence activities and their impact on civil liberties. Contains texts
of the following staff reports presenting results of the Committee's
inquiry, and a staff list (p. 987-989):

a. "COINTELPRO: The FBI's Covert Action Programs Against American
Citizens" (p. 3-70).

b. "Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Case Study" (p. 79-184).

c. "FBI's Covert Action Program to Destroy the Black Panther Party" (p.
185-223).

d. "Use of Informants in FBI Domestic Intelligence Investigations" (p.
225-270).

e. "Warrantless FBI Electronic Surveillance" (p. 271-351).

f. "Warrantless Surreptitious Entries: FBI 'Black Bag' Break-ins and
Microphone Installations" (p. 353-371).

g. "Development of FBI Domestic Intelligence Investigations" (p.
373-558).

h. "Domestic CIA and FBI Mail Opening Programs" (p. 559-677).

i. "CIA Intelligence Collection About Americans: CHADS and the Office of
Security" (p. 679-732).

j. "National Security Agency Surveillance Affecting Americans" (p.
733-783).

k. "Improper Surveillance of Private Citizens by the Military" (p.
785-834).

l. "Internal Revenue Service: An Intelligence Resource and Collector" (p.
835-920).

m. "National Security, Civil Liberties, and the Collection of
Intelligence: A Report on the Huston Plan" (p. 921-986).

DESCRIPTORS: Congressional investigations; Civil liberties; Intelligence
services; Central Intelligence Agency; Searches and seizures; National
Security Agency; Internal Revenue Service; Electronic surveillance; King,
Martin Luther, Jr.; Black Panthers; Postal service; Federal Bureau of
Investigation; Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to
Intelligence Activities; Select. Senate; COINTELPRO;

4/5/6

194030 76-S963-2

Intelligence Activities and the Rights of Americans, Book 2.

Apr. 26, 1976 94-2 xvi+396 p \$3.60

FICHE: 7 ITEM NO: 1008-A S/N: 052-071-00471-8 S. Rpt. 94-755, pt.

2

MC: 76-6135. 76-601758

DOC TYPE: REPORT

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7604

Continuation of final report of the Select Committee to Study
Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities on Federal
intelligence activities and their impact on civil liberties. Includes
introductory analysis of covert action and illegal intelligence methods (p.
1-20).

Covers history and patterns of domestic intelligence, 1936-71, including
intelligence in the Cold War Era, 1946-63; intelligence activity
accountability and control; intelligence and domestic dissent, 1964-76; and
IRS intelligence efforts (p. 21-136).

Includes committee findings and recommendations relating to statutory
violations of intelligence operations and political abuse of intelligence
information (p. 137-341).

Also includes text of S. Res. 21, to establish a Senate select
committee to investigate Federal intelligence activities (p. 343-354) and
additional, supplemental, and separate views (p. 359-396).

DESCRIPTORS: Political ethics; Congressional investigations; Radical
politics; Civil liberties; Intelligence services; Student unrest; Internal
Revenue Service; Department of Justice; Committee to Study Governmental
Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities; Select. Senate;

(94) S. Res. 21

4/5/7

194029 76-S963-1

Foreign and Military Intelligence, Book 1.

Apr. 29, 1976

FICHE: 9 ITEM NO: 1008-9 S/N: 052-071-00470-0 S. Rpt. 94-755, Pt.

MC: 76-8965. 76-601758
DDC TYPE: REPORT
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7604

Final report of the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities on the foreign and military intelligence operations of the U.S. Includes introductory material on the purpose and historical context of the Committee's investigation, led by Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho).

Covers history and constitutional framework of foreign and military intelligence activities; the domestic impact of foreign clandestine operations; and the intelligence purposes of CIA-owned business enterprises, foundations, and quasi-business enterprises. (P. 15-256)

Examines the desirability and effects of disclosing intelligence community budget information and the rationale for intelligence community testing and use of biological agents. Reviews State and Defense Depts' intelligence activities and presents committee findings and recommendations regarding the need and conduct of secret Government activities. (P. 257-474)

Appendix (P. 475-562) includes an analysis of the congressional authorization for the CIA to conduct covert action; submitted statements, articles; and an analysis of Soviet intelligence collection and operations against the U.S. (P. 475-562).

Includes additional, supplemental, and separate views (P. 563-613); glossary and abbreviations list (P. 617-633); and text of S. Res. 21, to establish a select committee of the Senate to conduct an investigation into Federal intelligence activities (P. 636-647).

DESCRIPTORS: Constitutional law; Intelligence services; Central Intelligence Agency; Church, Frank; Congressional investigations; Department of State; Department of Defense; Soviet Union; Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities; Select. Senate;

(94) S. Res. 21

4/5/8

194019 76-S961-9 1
Nomination: E. Henry Knoche.
June 23, 1976 94-2 iii+33 P +
FICHE: 3 ITEM NO: 1009
Y4.In8/19:K75
MC: 76-9787. 76-602844
DDC TYPE: HEARING
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7611

Hearings before the Select Committee on Intelligence to consider the nomination of E. Henry Knoche (Assoc Dir, Office of Dir of Central Intelligence) to be Deputy Director, Central Intelligence.

DESCRIPTORS: Nominations; Central Intelligence Agency; Intelligence services; Committee on Intelligence; Select. Senate;

0194019 76-S961-9.1

June 23, 1976. P. 3-33.

WITNESSES: Knoche, E. Henry nominee to be Dep Dir, CIA.

Views concerning CIA intelligence mission; internal regulation; budget review; and use of covert action against foreign governments allegedly threatening U.S. interests; position on congressional oversight of intelligence activities.

4/5/9

194009 76-S961-7 3
Intelligence Activities. Senate Resolution 21. Vol. 7: Covert Action.
Dec. 4, 5, 1975 94-1 iv+230 P \$2.30
FICHE: 5 ITEM NO: 1009 S/N: 052-070-03264-2
Y4.In8/17:In8/v.7
MC: 76-1249. 76-601277
DDC TYPE: HEARING
JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7607

Continuation of hearings before the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities on U.S. intelligence agencies and activities. This volume focuses on covert action abroad by CIA and other U.S. Government agencies. Emphasizes alleged U.S. interference on Chilean domestic affairs, 1963-73, including disruption of President Salvador Allende's election and administration.

Supplementary material (P. 95-143) includes:

- Techniques of covert action; expenditures in Chile, 1963-73; table (P. 95).
- Korry, Edward M., actions as U.S. Ambassador to Chile; letter to Committee Chairman Frank Church (D-Idaho), Oct. 23, 1975 (P. 100-127).
- Covert action expenditures and 40 Committee approvals in Chile, FY62-74; graph (P. 136).

Appendices (P. 144-230) contain:

- Committee statement (Covert Action in Chile, 1963-73) 1975

d. Foreign Assistance Act of 1974

activities (P. 230).

DESCRIPTORS: Central Intelligence Agency; Allende; Salvador; Political ethics; Congressional-executive relations; Intelligence services; Counterintelligence; Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities; Select. Senate; Chile; National Security Act; War Powers Resolution;

4/5/10

0194008 76-S961-7.1

Dec. 4, 1975. P. 3-23.

WITNESSES: Miller, William G. Staff Dir, Senate Select Committee to Study Govtl Ops with Respect to Intelligence Activities.; Bader, William B.; Inderfurth, Karl F.; Treverton, Gregory F. all Professional Staff Members.

Review of U.S. covert actions abroad, including political and paramilitary activities; CIA activity and expenditures in Chile, 1963-73; U.S. Government's reaction to Allende's election.

DESCRIPTORS: Military intelligence;

4/5/11

0194007 76-S961-7.2

Dec. 4, 1975. P. 23-48.

WITNESSES: Dungan, Ralph A. former US Ambassador to Chile, 1964-67.; Meyer, Charles A. former Asst Sec of State for Inter-Amer Aff.; Korry, Edward M. former US Ambassador to Chile, 1967-71.

Suggestions for Committee's goals, including placing limits on covert action; Korry's role in planning covert action in Chile; possible attempts of U.S. firms in Chile to affect internal political and economic affairs; inadequacies of congressional review of CIA activities.

DESCRIPTORS: Business ethics; Congressional powers;

4/5/12

0194006 76-S961-7.3

Dec. 5, 1975. P. 50-93.

WITNESSES: Clifford, Clark M. former Sec, DOD.; Vance, Cyrus R. former Sec of Army.; Phillips, David A. former Officer, CIA; Pres, Assn of Retired Intelligence Officers.; Halperin, Morton H. former Dep Asst Sec for Intl Aff, DOD.

Need for changes in intelligence system, including limitations on covert actions (P. 54-55) and establishment of special bureau to execute authorized covert actions. (P. 50-63)

Consideration of various options in continuing covert operations abroad; impact of U.S. covert operations on world opinion; roles of executive and legislative branches in intelligence activities oversight. (P. 63-93)

DESCRIPTORS: Foreign opinion of the U.S.;

4/5/13

162048 75-S962-6

Covert Action in Chile, 1963-73.

Dec. 18, 1975 94-1 0+62 P \$0.80

FICHE: 3 ITEM NO: 1009 S/N: 052-070-03145-0

Y4.In8/17:C43/963-73

MC: 07258(76). 76-602625

DOC TYPE: PRINT

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: 7512

Staff report of the Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities on basic facts and apparent scope of U.S. covert involvement in Chile. Based on review of documents from CIA, State Dept, DOD and National Security Council, and on testimony by officials and former officials.

Includes preliminary conclusions (P. 51-56) and chronology of events in Chile, 1962-75 (P. 57-62).

DESCRIPTORS: Department of State; Department of Defense; Central Intelligence Agency; Intelligence services; Foreign relations; Chile; Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities; Select. Senate; National Security Council;

SOCIAL SCISEARCH

1/3/2

1368866 DATS ORDER#: M6773 1 REFS

SOVIET COVERT ACTION - THE FORGERY OFFENSIVE -
UNITED-STATES-CONGRESS-PERMANENT-SELECT-COMMITTEE-ON-INTELLIGENCE (EN)

DZIAK JJ

PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, V30, N4, P53-58, 1981

1/3/3

1073488 DATS ORDER#: JN953 4 REFS

CAN COVERT ACTION BE JUST (EN)

LEFEVER E

GEORGETOWN UNIV,CTR ETH & PUBL POLICY/WASHINGTON//DC/20007

POLICY REVIEW, SPR, P115-122, 1980

1/3/4

962462 DATS ORDER#: HD053 53 REFS

CIA COVERT ACTION IN ZAIRE AND ANGOLA - PATTERNS AND CONSEQUENCES (EN)

WEISSMAN SR

US HOUSE REPRESENTAT,FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMM,SUBCOMM AFRICA/WASHINGTON//DC/-

20515

POLITICAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY, V95, N2, P263-286, 1979

1/3/5

690042 DATS ORDER#: CK256 1 REFS

COVERT ACTION IN CHILE, 1963-1973 - UNITED-STATES-SENATE-SELECT-COMMITTEE-
ON-INTELLIGENCE-ACTIVITIES (EN)

SIGMUND PE

LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH REVIEW, V11, N3, P121-127, 1976

1/3/6

667400 DATS ORDER#: CC374 0 REFS

COVERT ACTION IN CHILE 1963-1973 (EN)

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, V30, N1, P85-95, 1976

1/3/7

658400 DATS ORDER#: BZ242 1 REFS

COVERT ACTION IN CHILE - 1963-1973 (EN)

HODOWITZ IL

RUTGERS STATE UNIV/NEW BRUNSWICK//NJ/08903

SOCIETY, V13, N5, P83-87, 1976

1/3/8

605579 DATS ORDER#: BE663 0 REFS

COVERT ACTION - SWAMPLAND OF AMERICAN FOREIGN-POLICY (EN)

CHURCH F

US SENATE,SELECT COMM INTELLIG ACTIV/WASHINGTON//DC/20510

BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, V32, N2, P7-11, 1976

1/3/9

510257 DATS ORDER#: V8883 0 REFS

CIA COVERT ACTION AND INTERNATIONAL LAW (EN)

FALK RA

PRINCETON UNIV/PRINCETON//NJ/08540

SOCIETY, V12, N3, P39-44, 1975

94TH CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

Report
No. 0-755

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

BOOK VI

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
WITH RESPECT TO
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
UNITED STATES SENATE



April 23, under authority of the order of April 18, 1976

seded previous authority and listed by name those agencies granted authority to classify security information. The order lists 32 agencies which have blanket authority to originate classified material because they have "primary responsibility for matters pertaining to national defense," and the authority can be delegated by the agency head as he wishes. The order lists 13 agencies in which the authority to originate classified information can be exercised only by the head of agencies which have "partial but not primary responsibility for matters pertaining to national defense." The order states that Government agencies established after the issuance of Executive Order 10901 do not have authority to classify information unless such authority is specifically granted by the President.

Executive Order 10964 (27 F.R. 8932), dated September 20, 1961, set up an automatic declassification and downgrading system. The four classes of military-security documents created are:

(1) Information originated by foreign governments, restricted by statutes, or requiring special handling, which is excluded from the automatic system;

(2) Extremely sensitive information placed in a special class and downgraded or declassified on an individual basis;

(3) Information or material which warrant some degree of classification for an indefinite period will be downgraded automatically at 12 year intervals until the lowest classification is reached; and

(4) All other information which is automatically downgraded every 3 years until the lowest classification is reached and the material is automatically declassified after 12 years.

The order requires that, to the fullest extent possible, the classifying authority shall indicate the group the material falls into at the time of originating the classification.

Executive Order 10985 (27 F.R. 439), dated January 12, 1962, removes from certain agencies the power to classify information, and adds other agencies to the list of those with the authority to classify.³³

While these changes were being effected, the Executive also established two evaluation commissions to examine the administration and operation of the security classification system and to make recommendations for its improvement. These panels were established at a time when the Special Government Information Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee was also undertaking an inquiry into many of the same matters. The activities and recommendations of the Subcommittee will be discussed shortly.

V. The Coolidge Committee

Shortly after the Special Government Information Subcommittee began its hearings on the availability of information from Federal departments and agencies, the Secretary of Defense, Charles E. Wilson, created, on August 13, 1956, a five-member Committee on Classified

³³ H. Rept. 87-2456, *op. cit.*, pp. 11-12.

Information with Charles and former Assistant Secretaries of the panel were the four armed services Secretary indicated he would disclose of classified material "undertake an examination of security":

1. A review of present of Defense regulations of information, to evaluate documents.

2. An examination allowed within the Department the above cited effectiveness of such

3. An examination of Defense to closure of classification adequacy and effectiveness unauthorized disclosure

4. An examination the Department of ent disclosure of classification

Utilizing a small staffings but, according to stenographer present, to charged with their mission would hold conference Defense organization a eral confer with people we thought had peculiar matters."³⁵

The instructions to tion of studying o of information from tember 25, 1956, le of the Special Government pressed the hope to view the withheld revealed in the ear in an October 9, 19 Defense Ross that probable that the recommendations

³⁴ U.S. Congress. House committee on Government Departments and Agencies, *Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. O*
³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 2011-2012; a

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efense," and the authority
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by the head of agencies
ry responsibility for mat-
e." The order states that
fter the issuance of Execu-
rity to classify informa-
specifically granted by the

3932), dated September 20,
fication and downgrading
lilitary-security documents

foreign governments, re-
special handling, which is
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ch warrant some degree of
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until the lowest classifica-

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system and to make recommen-
nels were established at a time
ion Subcommittee of the House
is also undertaking an inquiry
ivities and recommendations of
tly.

nt Information Subcommittee
of information from Federal
y of Defense, Charles E. Wil-
member Committee on Classified

Information with Charles A. Coolidge, a prominent Boston attorney and former Assistant Secretary of Defense, as chairman. Other members of the panel were retired high-ranking officers representative of the four armed services. In his letter establishing the committee, the Secretary indicated he was "seriously concerned over the unauthorized disclosure of classified military information" and urged that the group "undertake an examination of the following matters affecting national security":

1. A review of present laws, executive orders, Department of Defense regulations and directives pertaining to the classification of information and the safeguarding of classified information, to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of such documents.
2. An examination of the organizations and procedures followed within the Department of Defense designed to implement the above cited documents, to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of such organizations and procedures.
3. An examination of the means available to the Department of Defense to fix responsibility for the unauthorized disclosure of classification information, and to determine the adequacy and effectiveness of such means in preventing future unauthorized disclosures of such information.
4. An examination of the organization and procedures in the Department of Defense designed to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of classified information in any manner.³⁴

Utilizing a small staff, the committee did not hold any formal hearings but, according to the chairman, "we had conferences without a stenographer present, to get the opinions of our conferees." After being charged with their mission by the Secretary, the panel "decided we would hold conferences starting with the Office of the Secretary of Defense organization and running down into the services and in general confer with people throughout the Department of Defense, whom we thought had peculiar knowledge of and interest in security matters."³⁵

The instructions to the Coolidge Committee made no mention of studying overclassification or arbitrary withholding of information from the public and from Congress. In a September 25, 1956, letter to Secretary Wilson, Chairman Moss of the Special Government Information Subcommittee expressed the hope that the Coolidge Committee would also review the withholding aspects of the problem, as had been revealed in the earlier subcommittee hearings. He was assured in an October 9, 1956, response from Assistant Secretary of Defense Ross that since the two subjects are related, "it is probable that the report of the Coolidge Committee will make recommendations bearing on our public information policies

³⁴ U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. Special Subcommittee on Government Information. *Availability of Information from Federal Departments and Agencies (Part 8)*. Hearings, 85th Congress, 1st session. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1957, p. 2010.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 2011-2012; a complete list of witnesses appears at pp. 2012-2014.

the unauthorized disclosure." 36

issued a report on November 1957, containing recommendations, ten of which were the following general

that there is no conflict of Defense to withhold information set forth at the beginning; that the classification, while not operating as a barrier, is essential to other efforts should be made. 37

report, Chairman Coolidge House Special Government Security Committee findings and recommendations of Defense implemented

directive covering the security information under 1957, action replaced a number of memorandums and consolidated into a single new document—regarding Official Information of the United States. 38

overclassification, the foundation for penalties of abuse of classification on disciplinary action evidence of its ever

Committee was the Commission created by law (69 Stat. 595)

classified Information. Report to the President on Classified Information. Washington, 1957.

ent Operations. Special Subcommittee of Information From Federal Departments, pp. 2011-2095, 2097-2132; the report at pp. 2133-2160. Secretary of Defense. Department of Defense. Report of the Coolidge Committee of Defense, 1957 (published

5200.1 may be found in U.S. Reports. Special Subcommittee of Information From Federal Departments, 1st session. Washington,

on August 9, 1955, and taking its popular name from its chairman, prominent Los Angeles attorney and former American Bar Association president, Loyd Wright. Composed of six Republicans and six Democrats, four of whom were selected by the President, four by the Speaker of the House and four by the President of the Senate, the panel's mandate was thus expressed (69 Stat. 596-597):

The Commission shall study and investigate the entire Government Security Program, including the various statutes, Presidential orders, and administrative regulations and directives under which the Government seeks to protect the national security, national defense secrets, and public and private installations, against loss or injury arising from espionage, disloyalty, subversive activity, sabotage, or unauthorized disclosures, together with the actual manner in which such statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives have been and are being administered and implemented, with a view to determining whether existing requirements, practices, and procedures are in accordance with the policies set forth in the first section of this joint resolution, and to recommending such changes as it may determine are necessary or desirable. The Commission shall also consider and submit reports and recommendations on the adequacy or deficiencies of existing statutes, Presidential orders, administrative regulations, and directives, and the administration of such statutes, orders, regulations, and directives, from the standpoints of internal consistency of the overall security program and effective protection and maintenance of the national security.

Organized in December, 1955, the Commission was sworn on January 9, 1956. Four special subject subcommittees were formed with a panel on Legislation and Classification of Documents composed of James P. McGarnery, chairman, Senator Norris Cotton (R.-N.H.), Senator John Stennis (D.-Miss.), and, ex officio, Chairman Wright.

After acquiring office space in the General Accounting Office building, the Commission began recruiting a staff for its challenging task. The chairman, with the approval of the Commission, selected the supervisory staff, consisting of an administrative director, a director of project surveys, a director of research, a general counsel, a chief consultant and an executive secretary.

The entire staff, carefully selected on a basis of personal integrity, unquestionable loyalty, and discretion, combined with appropriate experience and a record of devotion to duty in responsible positions, worked under the personal direction of the Chairman.

To avoid entanglement in public controversies, to maintain an objective and impartial approach to its work, the Commission held no public hearings and made no press releases or public statements reflecting its view or describing its activities.⁴¹

⁴¹ Commission on Government Security. *Report of the Commission on Government Security*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1957. (85th Congress, 1st session. Senate. Document No. 64), pp. xiv-xv.

The Commission enlisted the assistance of four private consultants and the loan of two special aides from the Senate Office of Legislative Counsel and Government Printing Office. Expert advice was also recruited through a Citizens Advisory Committee which met with the Commission on three occasions. "During each of the several sessions many aspects of the Commission's conclusions and recommendations were discussed. These conferences provided views that emanated from fresh, new perspectives, and contributed to the solution of many complex and challenging problems."⁴²

On June 23, 1957, the Commission issued a massive 807-page report on various aspects of government security policy and operations. A small portion of the document surveyed the historical evolution of the document classification program, examined the legal basis for the then existing arrangements, and scrutinized the scope and mechanics of the operation. The report also offered suggestions for the improvement of the classification effort, saying, in summary:

The changes recommended by the Commission in the present program for classification of documents and other material are of major importance. The most important change is that the Confidential classification be abolished. The Commission is convinced that retention of this classification serves no useful purpose which could not be covered by the Top Secret or Secret classification. Since the recommendation is not retroactive it eliminates the immediate task of declassifying material now classified Confidential. The Commission also recommends abolition of the requirement for a personal security check for access to documents or material classified Confidential. The danger inherent in such access is not significant and the present clearance requirements afford no real security-clearance check.

The report of the Commission stresses the dangers to national security that arise out of overclassification of information which retards scientific and technological progress, and thus tends to deprive the country of the lead time that results from the free exchange of ideals and information.⁴³

The Commission also addressed the attitude it found that Congress had taken toward rules for classification, and the balance between free speech and national security:

Congressional inaction in this particular area can be traced to the genuine fear of imposing undue censorship upon the bulk of information flowing from various governmental agencies and which the American people, for the most part, have the right to know. Any statute designed to correct this difficulty must necessarily minimize Constitutional objections by maintaining the proper balance between the guarantee of the first Amendment, on the one hand, and required measures to establish a needed safeguard against any real danger to our national security.⁴⁴

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. vii; consultants are listed at p. ii and members of the Citizens Advisory Committee may be found at pp. vii-ix.

⁴³ *Ibid.*, pp. xix-xx.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 620.

The Wright Committee first of these was by utilizing classified stories. It was also by journalists. Chairman Informant

The most controversial recommendation legislation may close without ever, informant having reason have been so (a \$10,000 fine of violating it its proposal was as newsmen. articles and e Times, Baltimore Traveler, Cleveland Post and article by Jan that it would porter, Paul A covered and Dome" scandals

VII. The Moss Committee

While a number of government informants of Representatives in 1955 with the creation of the committee of the panel authority, the even about growing post administration's information just as the nation's information establishment. This reportedly "responsible and guidance to I

⁴⁵ See: U.S. Congress Subcommittee on Governmental Information, *Federal Departments and Agencies: A Study of Information from 1945 to 1958*, Print. Off., 1958. (85th Congress, 31-39).

⁴⁶ H. Rept. 93-221, Committee on Government Security, op. cit.,

⁴⁷ Robert O. Blanchard, *Journalist*

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sued a massive 807-page report urity policy and operations. A l the historical evolution of the ned the legal basis for the then the scope and mechanics of the estions for the improvement of ary:

e Commission in the pres- uments and other material o important change is that olished. The Commission lassification serves no use- ered by the Top Secret or mmentation is not retro- ask of declassifying mate- e Commission also recom- it for a personal security aterial classified Confiden- ccess is not significant and s afford no real security-

stresses the dangers to verclassification of infor- d technological progress, try of the lead time that ideals and information.⁴³ ttitude it found that Congress , and the balance between free

ular area can be traced to censorship upon the bulk as governmental agencies or the most part, have the d to correct this difficulty tional objections by main- the guarantee of the first equired measures to estab- y real danger to our na-

and members of the Citizens Ad-

The Wright Commission also provoked two major controversies. The first of these was an allegation that the press often breached security by utilizing classified information either directly or indirectly in news stories. It was also charged that such information had been purloined by journalists. Challenged by the House Special Subcommittee on Government Information, neither assertion was substantiated.⁴⁴

The most controversial portion of the Wright Commission recommendations was its proposal urging Congress to "enact legislation making it a crime for any person willfully to disclose without proper authorization, for any purpose whatever, information classified 'secret' or 'top secret' knowing, or having reasonable grounds to believe, such information to have been so classified." The recommended bill would impose a \$10,000 fine and jail term of up to 5 years for those convicted of violating its provisions. The Commission made it clear that its proposal was aimed at persons outside of government, such as newsmen. The recommendation was soundly criticized in articles and editorials from such papers as the New York Times, Baltimore Sun, Chicago Daily Sun-Times, Boston Traveler, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Detroit Free Press, Washington Post and Times Herald, and Editor and Publisher. One article by James Reston of the New York Times pointed out that it would have even resulted in the prosecution of the reporter, Paul Anderson of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, who uncovered and published "secret" documents in the "teapot Dome" scandal during the 1920's.⁴⁵

VII. The Moss Committee

While a number of congressional committees have some aspects of government information policy within their jurisdiction, the House of Representatives devoted concentrated attention to the matter in 1955 with the creation of the Special Government Information Subcommittee of the Government Operations Committee. The establishment of the panel was due to a variety of factors. According to one authority, the event "took place in an atmosphere of press concern about growing post-war secrecy in general and the Eisenhower Administration's information policies in particular. In November 1954, just as the nation was electing a Democratic Congress, the Administration established the controversial Office of Strategic Information."⁴⁶ This particular agency of the Commerce Department was reportedly "responsible for formulating policies and providing advice and guidance to public agencies, industry and business, and other

⁴³ See: U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. Special Subcommittee on Government Information. *Availability of Information from Federal Departments and Agencies (Part 10)*. Hearings, 85th Congress 1st session. Washington. U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1957. p. 2435 *Ibid.* (Part 13). pp. 3305-3316; U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations. *Availability of Information from Federal Departments and Agencies*. Washington, U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1958. (85th Congress, 2d session. House. Report No. 1884), pp. 14-19, 31-39.

⁴⁴ H. Rept. 93-221, *op. cit.*, p. 21; the bill appears in Commission on Government Security, *op. cit.*, p. 737.

⁴⁵ Robert O. Blanchard. Present at the Creation: the Media and the Moss Committee. *Journalism Quarterly*, v. 49, Summer, 1972: 272.

ities related to the security classification system, such as the classification, declassification, storing, and safeguarding of Government documents and the conduct of personnel security investigations.

The OMB listed the annual expenditures of the same four agencies for all of their public information programs as \$64,-029,000.

While the \$126,000,000 annual secrecy expense covers the top four secret-generating agencies in Government, it is only a part of the total cost of hiding information from the public. The GAO admitted that even their experts could not get all of the data necessary to arrive at the total cost of the security classification system. They said they had to use assumptions, extrapolations, and [sic] other cost-estimating techniques and to ignore some costs where estimates could not be readily developed.

One of the biggest blanks in the GAO study of the cost secrecy is the money that defense contractors charge the taxpayers for their role in the Government's secrecy system. None of the big four Government agencies gave the GAO firm figures on this cost, but we are working with the auditors to develop a firm estimate on the cost of secrecy added to defense contracts. It will, I fear, add hundreds of millions of dollars to the secrecy budget.⁶⁸

The third major finding of the Subcommittee was that Executive departments and agencies were variously utilizing some 62 different information control markings to limit the distribution and dissemination of documents upon which they appear. Their number did not include the "Top secret," "Secret," and "Confidential" labels authorized by E.O. 10501 and, in virtually every case, they were promulgated and used without any statutory authority.⁶⁹ An added note of discomfort derives from the fact that additional such markings might exist and be employed to restrict information. There was no assurance from Executive Branch witnesses that any management or elimination of these document control labels would be undertaken.

VIII. Other Congressional Actors

The House Government Information Subcommittee was not, of course, the only congressional panel involved in security classification policy matters. During a hearing in 1970, a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee challenged the authority of the President to promulgate E.O. 10501. The legal adviser of the State Department, with the approval of the Justice Department, responded by citing justifications for the order which appeared in the 1957 *Report of the Commission on Government Security* which cited the 1789 "housekeeping" statute (1 Stat. 68), portions of the Espionage Act of 1917 (40 Stat. 217), segments of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 987), and the authority of the National Security Act

⁶⁸ *Congressional Record*, v. 118, May 15, 1972: H4557-H4558.

⁶⁹ See U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Government Operations, *U.S. Government Information Policies and Practices—Security Classification Problems, Involving Subsection (b) (1) of the Freedom of Information Act*, op. cit., p. 2933.

of 1947 (61 Stat. 495. committee on the quest

In the spring of 1971, the House Armed Forces Committee's new classification administration policy study commission heard largely Executive endorsement and no

E.O. 11652

Publication of the Congressional inquiry into national, and press repre

After the eruption of parts of the "Washington Post President Nixon review be made in effect." He estimated the existing system its operation and provide speedier scope of the revision security."

The interagency committee, then Assistant Secretary for Central Intelligence, the Departments of State to the Supreme Court to the National Security panel. Simultaneously

the White House actively confidentially signed by Brigadier General, Assistant to the President, and each agency to outside consultants for access

⁷⁰ See U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Government Operations, *U.S. Government Information Policies and Practices—Security Classification Problems, Involving Subsection (b) (1) of the Freedom of Information Act*, op. cit., p. 2933.

⁷¹ See U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Government Operations, *U.S. Government Information Policies and Practices—Security Classification Problems, Involving Subsection (b) (1) of the Freedom of Information Act*, op. cit., p. 2933.

⁷² For a view of how publishing the papers of the late President, E. P. Dutton Company, New York, 1972.

⁷³ H. Rept. 93-221, op. c

THE CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES

SENATE

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS ON
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

BOOK VI

FINAL REPORT
OF THE
SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
WITH RESPECT TO
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
UNITED STATES SENATE



April 25 (under authority of the order of April 11, 1974)

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104TH CONGRESS
2d Session

SENATE

REPORT

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORTS ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

BOOK VI

FINAL REPORT

SELECT COMMITTEE
TO STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO
INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES
UNITED STATES SENATE



April 23 under authority of the order of April 14, 1970

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APPENDIX C

LEGISLATION PENDING IN THE 93D CONGRESS RELATING TO
THE MAKING OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTSH. Con. Res. 426Mr. Aspin

DIGEST:

4/4/74
Foreign Affairs

Expresses the sense of Congress concerning the President not signing any agreement with a foreign country or international organization during the period from his impeachment by the House of Representatives until the Senate votes on such impeachment.

ACTIONS:

4/4/74 Referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs

H. J. Res. 147Mr. Rarick

DIGEST:

1/9/73
Judiciary

Constitutional Amendment - Provides that the President shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Representatives, to make treaties. Requires for approval that for each treaty two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives must concur.

ACTIONS:

1/9/73 Referred to House Committee on Judiciary

H. J. Res. 455Mr. Bingham

DIGEST:

3/22/73
Foreign Affairs

Requires any executive agreement made on or after the date of enactment of this joint resolution to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, who shall then transmit that agreement (bearing an identification number) to the Congress. Provides that any such agreement the immediate disclosure of which would, in the opinion of the President, be prejudicial to the security of the United States shall instead be transmitted by the Secretary to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives under an appropriate written injunction of secrecy to be removed only upon due notice from the President. Requires each committee to personally notify the Members of its House that the Secretary has transmitted such an agreement with an injunction of secrecy, and such agreement shall thereafter be available for inspection only by such Members.

Provides that any such executive agreement shall come into force with respect to the United States at the end of the first period of sixty calendar days of continuous session of Congress after the date on which the executive agreement is transmitted to Congress or such committees, as the case may be, unless, between the date of transmittal and the end of the sixty-day period, both Houses pass a concurrent resolution stating in substance that both Houses do not approve the executive agreement.

ACTIONS:

3/22/73 Referred to House Committee on Foreign Affairs

ant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs will be obtained.

750.4 Records and Correspondence Custody. a. The Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs compiles and maintains authoritative records regarding the negotiation, signature, transmission to the Senate, and ratification or approval, as well as the existence, status, and application, of all international agreements to which the United States is or may become a party and, so far as information is available, of agreements between other countries to which the United States is not a party. Inquiries on these subjects are addressed to, and outgoing communications cleared with, the Office of the Legal Adviser.

b. To ensure that the records regarding the matters described in this section are complete and up to date, it is important that all relevant papers be referred to the Office of the Legal Adviser.

c. The Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs is responsible for the custody of originals of bilateral agreements and certified copies of multilateral agreements pending entry into force and completion of manuscripts for publication. Following publication, such originals and certified copies are transferred to the National Archives. The Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs retains custody of signed originals of multilateral agreements for which the United States is depositary, together with relevant instruments of ratification, adherence, acceptance, or approval, as long as those agreements remain active.

(SEAL) CHARLES N. BROWER,
Acting Legal Adviser
Department of State.

July 23, 1973.

(FR Doc 73-10989 Filed 8-14-73; 8:45 am)

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H. J. Res. 584
Mr. Ashbrook
 DIGEST:

5/30/73
 Judiciary

Constitutional Amendment - States that any provision of a foreign treaty which denies or abridges any right enumerated in this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect. Provides that no treaty shall authorize or permit any foreign power or any international organization to supervise, control, or adjudicate rights of citizens of the United States within the United States enumerated in this Constitution or any other matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States. States that all executive or other agreements between the President or any international organization shall be made only in the manner prescribed by law, and shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties.

ACTIONS:
 5/30/73 Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary

H. J. Res. 977
Mr. Kemp
 DIGEST:

4/10/74
 Judiciary

Constitutional Amendment - States that any provision of a foreign treaty which denies or abridges any right enumerated in this Constitution shall not be of any force or effect. Provides that no treaty shall authorize or permit any foreign power or any international organization to supervise, control, or adjudicate rights of citizens of the United States within the United States enumerated in this Constitution or any other matter essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of the United States. States that all executive or other agreements between the President or any international organization shall be made only in the manner prescribed by law, and shall be subject to the limitations imposed on treaties.

ACTIONS:
 4/10/74 Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary

H. J. Res. 1021
Mr. Pepper
 DIGEST:

5/20/74
 Judiciary

Constitutional Amendment - Provides that the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Representatives, to make treaties; provided a majority of the Members of each House present concur in giving such advice and consent, and provided that each House by a majority of its Members present shall determine the rules by which it shall be governed in giving its advice and consent to the making of treaties and executive agreements requiring the concurrence of the Congress.

ACTIONS:
 5/20/74 Referred to House Committee on the Judiciary

S. 445
Mr. Case
 DIGEST:

Prohibits funds to be ob agreement with Portugal t a treaty for its advice and

ACTIONS:
 1/18/73 Referred to Senate

S. 446
Mr. Case
 DIGEST:

Prohibits any funds fr agreement entered into be ernment of any foreign coun installation in that country States are to be assigned of any such agreement, un and receives its advice and

ACTIONS:
 1/18/73 Referred to Senate

S. 1472
Mr. Ervin
 DIGEST:

Provides that any ex enactment of this Act sh shall then transmit such opinion of the President, would be prejudicial to the be transmitted to the Com Committee on Foreign Af injunction of secrecy to be

Provides that any suc the United States at the e the date on which the exe or such committees, as t current resolution stating the executive agreement.

Sets forth the procedu concurrent resolutions de

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5/30/73
Judiciary

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4/10/74
Judiciary

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5/20/74
Judiciary

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S. 445
Mr. Case
DIGEST:

1/18/73
Foreign Relations

Prohibits funds to be obligated for the implementation of the Azores base agreement with Portugal until that agreement is submitted to the Senate as a treaty for its advice and consent.

ACTIONS:

1/18/73 Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

S. 446
Mr. Case
DIGEST:

1/18/73
Foreign Relations

Prohibits any funds from being obligated or expended to carry out any agreement entered into between the United States Government and the government of any foreign country providing for the establishment of a military installation in that country at which units of the Armed Forces of the United States are to be assigned to duty, or revising or extending the provisions of any such agreement, unless such agreement is submitted to the Senate and receives its advice and consent.

ACTIONS:

1/18/73 Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

S. 1472
Mr. Ervin
DIGEST:

4/5/73
Judiciary

Provides that any executive agreement made on or after the date of enactment of this Act shall be transmitted to the Secretary of State who shall then transmit such agreement to the Congress. States that if, in the opinion of the President, the immediate disclosure of such an agreement would be prejudicial to the security of the United States the agreement shall be transmitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House under an appropriate written injunction of secrecy to be removed only upon due notice from the President.

Provides that any such agreement shall come into force with respect to the United States at the end of the first period of 60 calendar days after the date on which the executive agreement is transmitted to the Congress or such committees, as the case may be, unless both Houses pass a concurrent resolution stating in substance that both Houses do not approve the executive agreement.

Sets forth the procedure to be followed by the Congress in the case of concurrent resolutions described above.

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ACTIONS:

4/5/73 Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary, then to the Committee on Foreign Relations, if and when reported.
 4/10, 11, 12/73 Public hearings by Judiciary. Printed.
 6/13/73 Reported by Separation of Powers Subcommittee to the full committee. (See S. 3830.)

S. 3830

Mr. Ervin

7/30/74

DIGEST:

Foreign Relations

Requires that any international executive agreement made by the executive branch shall be transmitted to the Congress, which may act within 60 days to disapprove it.

Sets forth procedures for such consideration by the Congress.

ACTIONS:

7/30/74 Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations
 8/19/74 Rereferred to Senate Committee on the Judiciary

S. J. Res. 106

5/8/73

Mr. Hathaway

Judiciary

DIGEST:

Constitutional Amendment - Requires the advice and consent of both Houses of Congress before any treaty or agreement providing for the commitment of United States armed forces to a foreign nation may be made.

ACTIONS:

5/8/73 Referred to Senate Committee on Judiciary

S. Res. 99

4/12/73

Mr. Hartke

Foreign Relations

DIGEST:

Makes it the sense of the Senate that the President is required to consider the Senate as a Council of Advice with respect to the negotiation of treaties and other agreements with any foreign government.

Makes it the sense of the Senate that any persons appointed to represent the United States or the President in negotiations with foreign governments are "public ministers" of the United States within the language of the Constitution, and, therefore, no person may be constitutionally appointed to conduct such negotiations unless such person is first nominated to an office to conduct such negotiations, and the Senate advises and consents to his nomination.

Declares that the President should submit to the Senate, for its advice and consent all agreements of national importance previously concluded with foreign governments that have not been submitted to the Senate for its advice and consent and should submit a report on all negotiations presently being conducted with respect to possible agreements.

Enumerates those appointments and negotiations which are excluded from the provisions of this resolution.

ACTIONS:

4/12/73 Referred to Senate Committee on Foreign Relations